Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 5, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1791. [Whole No. 213.]

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

MR. FENNO,

AS to the tendency of the bank to make immenſe profits for the ſtock-holders and offering ſuch vaſt emolument to the adventurers in it—time will ſhew what theſe will be; the experience of banking as yet in America, has not exhibited ſuch advantages—and certainly it is not likely the profits will encreaſe with the competition, which is growing in this country: Prudent men will therefore look before they leap; they have time enough for any of the immenſe preparations ſpoken of—ſince they have two years to turn themſelves in before they complete their payment of ſubſcriptions to the bank—and years are eternally offering ſomething new—it is but about ten ſince the bank of North-America was founded by Congreſs—and had we at that time, Mr. Fenno, been favored with your Gazette, doubtleſs it would have applauded as highly the favorite of the day—who tho now become leſs faſhionable, ſtill retains the moſt undeniable right to the grateful affections of this country—and will continue I hope to deſerve them, till perhaps by the lapſe of a few more years ſhe may again return like other faſhions into vogue.

On the preſent occaſion the bank of North-America has certainly acted the part of a moſt dutiful child to the union—perfectly ſilent and quieſcent while the bill for a new bank was pendant before Congreſs, they now alſo are the reſervoir where its treaſures are to be accumulated and its ſubſcriptions opened—exhibiting to the world the very ſingular ſpectacle of one bank aiding another in its eſtabliſhment—tho for purpoſes calculated to avert the very ſources of emolument from it; ſo great and diſintereſted is the attachment of the bank of North-America for that of the United States that it ſeems to forget what is due to itſelf in the care of the intereſts of the riſing inſtitution—ungrateful will this be when formed if it attempts to injure its foſtering parent, or is unmindful of the magnanimous and diſintereſted conduct, to which perhaps its exiſtence is to be ſo greatly aſcribed—to the union of the two, ſome conſtitutional obſtacles indeed oppoſe, and fortunately there are intereſts concerned in preventing it—but from this amicable beginning we are to ſuppoſe the new bank will treat her elder ſiſter, with at leaſt ſome returns for the hoſpitality and kindneſs ſhewn her, and be anxious in future to preſerve the houſe where her exiſtence had been nurtured and commenced.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) April 23.

THE Preſident of the United States and Major William Jackſon, his Secretary, eſcorted by the Litt Light-Horſe, under the command of Captain Simpſon, croſſed Weſt's Ferry, and were met at the landing by a number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this town, headed by Judge Sitgreaves, and the Craven Light-Horſe, under the command of Capt. Williams, on Wedneſday at one o'clock, P. M.

The Newbern volunteers, commanded by Capt. Edward Paſteur, received him at the entrance of the town. Alighting at his lodgings, he was ſaluted by a diſcharge of fifteen guns from Captain Tinker's company of Artillery, and fifteen vollies and a *feu de joye* from the Volunteers.

In the evening the town was elegantly illuminated.

The next day the Preſident walked around the town, and at four o'clock ſat down to a public dinner at the Palace, and continued at table until a number of toaſts were drank, each of which were announced by a diſcharge of cannon.

A committee of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, headed by the Maſter, waited on the Preſident and handed him the following addreſs.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Eſq. Preſident of the United States.*

SIR,

WE, the Maſter, Officers and Members of St. John's Lodge of Newbern, No. 2, beg leave to hail you welcome by the myſtic numbers.

We approach you, not with the language of adulation, but ſincere fraternal affection, your works having proved you to be "the true and faithful brother, the ſkilful and expert craftſman, the juſt and upright man."

But the powers of eloquence are too weak to expreſs with ſufficient energy the cordial warmth with which our boſoms glow towards you.

We therefore moſt fervently wiſh, moſt ardently and moſt devoutly pray, that the Providence of the Moſt High may ſtrengthen, eſtabliſh and protect you, in your walk through this life, and when you are called from your terreſtrial labors, by command of our divine Grand Maſter, and your operations ſealed with the mark of his approbation, may your ſoul be everlaſtingly refreſhed with the ſtreams of living water which flow at the right hand of God.

And when the ſupreme Architect of all worlds ſhall collect his moſt precious jewels as ornaments of the celeſtial Jeruſalem, may you everlaſtingly ſhine among thoſe of the brighteſt luſtre.

Signed by order of the Lodge,

ISAAC GUION, *Maſter.*
SAMUEL CHAPMAN, *S. W.*
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, *J. W.*

St. John's Lodge, No. 2, April 21ſt, 5791.

To which the Preſident returned the following Anſwer.

To the Maſter, Officers and Members of St. John's Lodge of Newbern, No. 2.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE the cordial welcome which you are pleaſed to give me with ſincere gratitude.

My beſt ambition having ever aimed at the unbiaſſed approbation of my fellow-citizens, it is peculiarly pleaſing to find my conduct ſo affectionately approved by a fraternity whoſe aſſociation is founded in juſtice and benevolence.

In reciprocating the kind wiſhes contained in your addreſs, be aſſured that I offer a ſincere prayer for your preſent and future happineſs.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In the evening there was a ball at the Palace, which the Preſident attended—and on Friday morning he left town for Wilmington under a diſcharge of cannon. The inhabitants of the town, and Light-Horſe, eſcorted him a few miles on his journey.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO ELLA.

AH! vainly Ella, do I hear
Thy lute complain, in notes ſo clear,
As would ſeduce an angel's ear;
That bids me check the ſong of praiſe,
And give to *other themes*, my lays.

To fierce diſeaſe and grief a prey,
In pain I paſs the lingering day.
No more I raiſe the ſprightly ſtrain,
Or warble the melodious ſong,
That fill'd the breaſt with envied pain,
And could the joys of life prolong.

Now, when the *glowing orb* of day,
Hath ſunk, beneath the weſtern wave;
With melancholy heart I ſtray
To hear the ſtream his border lave.

Or like ſome pilgrim preſs the yielding graſs,
And wet my ſandals with the nightly dew,
A ſprig of laurel breaking as I paſs.
To *thee* I ſay the *honoring branch* is due.

My dangerous courſe along the vale I take,
Beneath the hanging rock, that ſeems to ſhake
With ev'ry blaſt, and threatens on my head
Its cruſhing weight to roll;
But my undaunted ſoul,
Enjoys the ſcene, nor feels the chill of terror ſpread.

Now, near a cavern dark, and wild,
With folded arms I ſtand,
Like melancholy's gloomy child;
I heave the ſwelling ſigh;
Upon the paſſing gale;
While from my ever-ſtreaming eye;
Adown my cheeks, ſo wan and pale,
The tears inceſſant drop upon my hand.
There I hear the moping owl,
His diſmal whoopings roll,
Upon the heavy ear of night,
In ſounds that would thy ſoul affright.

But Oh! my burſting heart!
So tortur'd by the fang of grief,
In other ſcenes would ſeek relief:
On fancy's rapid wing I'd dart
Where horror with his ſtaring eye,
And upright hair,
Sits gazing on the fiery ſky,
When ſulphurous lightnings fly,
And ſwell the ſoul to wild deſpair.

Where the vex'd wave with mad'ning roar,
Rolls thundering on the craggy ſhore,
And aims with ev'ry dreadful ſhock,
To burſt apart the flinty rock;
When ſtill like wretched man! in vain
He ſtrives his purpoſe to obtain;
Mad to deſpair, he flies again
And clamours to his parent main.

BIRTHA.

BENNINGTON, *(Vermont)* May 2.

IN our laſt we inſerted a paragraph under the Pennſylvania head, which mentioned, that 5000lb. of hemp were raiſed the laſt ſeaſon, by Col. Wood, on the memorable heights of Charleſtown. A correſpondent remarks, that the blood of the American heroes, ſhed on thoſe heights, in the unparallelled action of Bunker's hill, &c. was in no wiſe ſpilt in vain. From thoſe rich libations at the ſacred ſhrine of freedom, Columbia's independence took its date, and the bleſſing is once more realized, by an extraordinary production of ſo ſtable a commodity for manufacture—that grand palladium of national greatneſs, on which the happineſs of America eſſentially depends.

Thus tho the honored heroes reſt in peace,
Their beneficial influence doth not ceaſe,
That blood which freely flow'd at freedom's call,
Wafts federal ſtripes around this ſpacious ball;
In diſtant realms, Columbia's flag unfurl'd,
Diſplays their worth to an admiring world;
While from the forehead of a brightening ſky,
They view their country's farms with Europe's vie.

With pleaſure we inform our readers, that faithful poſts are once more appointed, to ride regularly from Bennington to Windſor. Any communications may be made with ſafety, and the demand for ſervices will be reaſonable. Riders are likewiſe eſtabliſhed from Bennington to Onion river, and the rout in a few weeks, will be extended to the northern extremity of the ſtate; which eſtabliſhment, if duly encouraged, will no doubt be extenſively uſeful—more eſpecially as a regular communication with the ſiſter States is now permanently eſtabliſhed.

'Tis by INTELLIGENCE Republic's live!
And a free ſervice, not a ſlaviſh give;
Stop but the ſtreams of knowledge, and you'll find,
The laws oppos'd, the people factious—blind.

Return of EXPORTS from the Diſtrict of Bermuda Hundred *or City-Point, from the 1ſt of January to the 31ſt of March,* 1791.

BREAD, ſhip,	18 barrels.
Pilot,	4 barrels.
Butter,	9 firkins.
Corn Indian,	1917 buſhels.
Flour ſuperfine,	223 barrels.
Fine,	319 barrels.
Common,	426 barrels.
Fiſh Cod,	6 quintals.
Iron Pig,	88 tons.
Indigo,	8 barrels.
Lard Hog's,	7⅛ barrels.
Oats,	446 buſhels.
Pork,	94 barrels.
Peaſe,	36 7⅛ barrels.
Rum,	8160 gallons.
Skins Deer,	600 pounds.
Tobacco,	5040 hogſheads.
—Manufactured,	1 barrel.
TIMBER. Hogſhead Staves,	69,975 hhds.
Barrel do.	33,929.
Pipe do.	1952.
Handſpikes,	11 dozen.
Wheat,	8238½ buſhels.

Total value 203,886 dollars 73 cents.

Net value of every ſpecies of merchandiſe entered in the diſtrict within the ſame period,—£. 2426 4 Stl.—equal to 10,772 dollars 32 cents.

SALEM, *(Maſſachuſetts)* APRIL 26.

The following extract of a letter from London, and alſo that publiſhed in our laſt, were taken from a ſeries of letters; in which the writer appears to be greatly intereſted in the happineſs and proſperity of the people of this country, and ſolicitous that they may be guarded againſt precipitation in forming their* COMMERCIAL SYSTEM. *The ſentiments are thought to be deſerving of public attention.*

LONDON, *Jan. 3d,* 1791.

DEAR SIR,

"KNOWING you to be a friend to commercial regulations, upon the belief that they may prove favorable to your national intereſts, I ventured in my letter of the 21ſt ult. to quote to you the opinions of ſome reflecting people upon the tendency of all reſtrictive ſyſtems. You need not be told that *here* mercantile men and manufacturers generally entertain ſentiments quite oppoſite to thoſe I recited, and that a man who ſhould be bold enough to aſſert ſeriouſly the advantages of freedom in trade and induſtry, would find no ſtrength of reaſoning nor purity of motives ſufficient to ſhield him from calumny and ſuſpicion: I hope it is not *yet* ſo bad in your country, and that candid diſcuſſions will eſtabliſh right ideas—indeed it ſeems peculiarly eſſential to your general and permanent welfare, that juſt ſentiments on ſuch ſubjects ſhould prevail among your people, becauſe your government, more than any other, is directed in its movements by the *preſent* public opinion, let that opinion be well or *ill*-founded—and it cannot be a matter of future indifference what ſteps they ſhall now take on this ground. I wiſh they may take none but ſuch as ſhall be clearly dictated by the ſoundeſt policy—and I call that policy ſound which, propoſing for its object the moſt extenſive public good, has juſtice for its ſupport and truth for its light. I ſuſpect every meaſure that is defective in theſe as uſeleſs at beſt, and often pernicious.——Although I am a native of this iſland, yet you well know that my heart, with its beſt feelings, is wholly with you—*your* country has become *mine*, and already

* *See No. 210 of this Gazette.*

my perſonal happineſs is interwoven with the *web* of the American public; hence it is that I claim indulgence for the ſolicitude I diſcover, leſt in ſome reſpects you ſhould act *no wiſer* than we have acted here, or *leſs* wiſely than you might.

"Since I left the United States on this viſit it has given me pain to recollect the ſurpriſing facility with which you adopt *all* our faſhions, *moſt* of our cuſtoms, and *ſome* of our worſt opinions and prejudices—prejudices which in certain aſpects are *ſuppoſed* to be uſeful here, but which in every view of them *muſt* be injurious among you. I wiſh you would ſuffer none of our vices or errors to be naturalized, but be ſatisfied that thoſe which are properly your own will be more than enough. Undoubtedly you ought to profit by our experience—but is this to be done only by an indiſcriminate imitation of us? Does nothing depend on circumſtances? Nothing on local ſituation and relation to other States? On extent of territory and population? On the manners, habits, character and occupations of the people? Inſtead of nothing depending on theſe circumſtances, does not the good or ill policy of public meaſures depend principally on them? And if ſo, is it not as important, and at the ſame time as difficult, for you to know what to avoid in our conduct, as what to imitate? I hink you will admit that it is.

"The aſtoniſhing increaſe of wealth and power of the Britiſh nation, within the laſt 200 years, cannot be contemplated without ſuggeſting an enquiry into the origin of this proſperity. To enumerate the cauſes which *incidentally* have contributed to the maſs, would far exceed the bounds of my letter, even if I had the capacity to do it; but I take it to be certain that Engliſhmen are indebted principally if not ſolely to the comparative excellence of their government, as the primary and ſubſtantial cauſe of their *ſuperior* opulence.—This has given them advantages over *other nations* that no other advantages on *their* ſide could counterbalance. In this country the people produce, conſume and enjoy more than other Europeans—becauſe *here* perſons and property are always more ſafe: here the weak and the poor are defended by the laws againſt the rapacity and oppreſſion, not of the rich and powerful only, but even of their rulers themſelves.*

"An unreſerved and habitual confidence in the individuals "that they ſhall be completely protected in the free exerciſe of their talents, and that the fruits of their honeſt labors will be perfectly ſecure to them," is all that ſeems neceſſary to give full ſcope to their utmoſt powers:—this is ſufficient to enable them to *act naturally*—and in doing this they will act well for ſociety; for it is evident that the Parent of our race, with infinite kindneſs as well as wiſdom, has implanted in our nature a principle which, while it ſtimulates the individual to the moſt uſeful induſtry and the ſevereſt exertions for the particular good of himſelf, provides alſo by this very operation for the general good of the ſpecies—the good of the community or ſtate. This *provident*, this *guardian principle*, uniform as inſtinct in the end it propoſes, but varying its means *according to the wants of others*, does more toward the ſubſiſtence and comfort of every ſociety than the wiſdom of the wiſeſt governments of earth can *even* comprehend, ſtill leſs accompliſh. Ought we not to be cautious then how we touch with rude hands this exquiſite part of the original deſign? For my own part, I know of no better way to judge of the general merits of public regulations and laws than by their tendency to ſtrengthen the natural ties of public and private good. Without a conſtant reſource to this in ſocial arrangements, there will often be an incompatibility, where there ought to be a coincidence of intereſts—there will be a diſappointment of the public and private hopes, in caſes where the true objects of both might have been well attained.

"I make no apology for giving you theſe deſultory reflections *juſt* as they ariſe in mind, becauſe I preſume not to inſtruct you, but only at provoking you to examine for yourſelf a little more minutely the theory of commerce and the progreſs of wealth. Such a ſtudy muſt furniſh many valuable leſſons—it will teach you that the accumulation of property in almoſt every nation has been in an exact ratio to the freedom and ſecurity of the citizens in acquiring and enjoying it—that as theſe advantages have been unequally diſtributed, ſo have their natural effects been produced with a proportionate inequality—it will teach you that in the beſt governed countries the legiſlators have ſeldom been willing to truſt the ſure and beneficent operations of nature in the moſt ſimple caſes, but like officious midwives have prefered their own ſkill, and thus have frequently injured and ſometimes deſtroyed both the parent and the offſpring.——In your reſearches you will diſcover in the policy of our anceſtors much to admire and not a little to condemn. You will join with thoſe who celebrate our Navigation Act *as an excellent ſupport of naval power*, and in this reſpect you can hardly give it ſufficient praiſe—but you will perceive alſo, that its true merits are totally miſunderſtood by thoſe who conſider it in any other view as favorable to the landed or manufacturing intereſts, or look to it as a ſource of pecuniary gain to the *nation*:—On the contrary, you will be convinced that although it has extended our navigation, yet it has operated as a heavy tax upon trade and induſtry—which however has been cheerfully borne, *becauſe eſſential to the national defence.* That moſt of our lawgivers, as well as ſome of our ableſt writers, have not ſuppoſed it to be favorable to commerce or beneficial to the People in any other reſpects, may be inferred from the motives and circumſtances which have occaſioned the forming this extraordinary law. After the ſlight proviſions made in the time of Richard IId. you will find the firſt regulations of ſea-carriage were in the time of Elizabeth, and that theſe were made *expreſſly* with a deſign to "increaſe and maintain the navy;" that about 90 years afterward, in the time of Cromwell, the more extenſive outlines of the plan were drawn "partly from a *jealouſy* of the Dutch, and partly to *puniſh* the *Coloniſts* in the Sugar Iſlands who ſided with King Charles;" and tho you will diſcover that the Reſtoration Parliament in filling up the outlines have attempted to combine other purpoſes with the original intention, yet you will ſee that the *firſt object* has been the *only one attained*, and that the expectation of aiding commerce by ſuch prepoſterous means has been, as it always will be, diſappointed; yon will diſcern that the Engliſh, with all their ſucceſs, have acquired leſs than they might have done—and that by graſping at ſhadows they have ſometimes loſt the ſubſtance; that by ſyſtems of excluſion and monopoly, they have raiſed prices artificially above their natural level to the prejudice of the conſumers and loſs of the trade to the nation; you will be convinced that "cheapneſs in a fair competition is the *beſt* ſecurity of any branch of trade," and that in ſome caſes it is the "only one: and you will find that the Britiſh Government by *deſpiſing this maxim* have in fact loſt ſome valuable parts of trade which, *if they had reſpected it*, they might have retained——A review of the effects of her ſyſtem will prove to you that it has occaſioned to Great-Britain the final loſs of nearly all the carrying trade ſhe once enjoyed within the Mediterranean and Archipelago, and on the Atlantic coaſts of Europe; and that in reality ſhe has now remaining very little carrying trade, *except what is properly her own.*

* *With the exception of impreſſing ſeamen, and a few other caſes.*

(To be concluded in our next.)

NEW-YORK, May 10.

Accounts from Boſton, informs us, that a large double decked brig, was ſeen off St. George's Banks, with her ſails all handed, and the crew dead on the quarter, ſuppoſed to have been killed by lightning. She had four feet water in her hold, and on her ſtern (part of which was miſſing) was wrote the Betſey of St. John's.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

O D E S.

O D E III.

YET OTHER HINTS TO REVIEWERS.

UPON my word—do what I will,
This troubleſome, and reſtleſs quill,
Will ſcarce permit my fingers to be ſtill.
My ſoul too, urgs, to purſue
The Hints that I have promiſed you,
And all engagements to fullfil.

Come then thou Spiri, whoſe extended reign
Shall draw Meſſiah to this Earth again,
Heavenly *Compaſſon* hight!
Tho thy mild ſceptre ne'er inclines
Where the reviewing goose-quill ſhines,
Yet, to my boſom kindly preſs'd,
Thou art an inmate of my breaſt,
When Fancy's hand upon my ſoul imprints,
This tho't—"Reviewers ſtand in need of Hints,"

Come heavenly *Sprite*, on airy wing,
And, ſternly moving, with thee bring
Advice, whoſe grey, and falling hair,
Wakes to fear the ſons of care.
Let him liſt his ſquinting eye,
Wide ſurveying earth and ſky;
Stretch his logic-bearing hand;
Strain out his wiſeſt hem and haw;
With earneſt chin o'er-bending ſtand,
And forth his budget of ideas draw.

With ſuch aſſiſtance, do ye think,
Moſt noble pluckers of the Gander's wing,
My ſpirit from the taſk will ſhrink?
My tongue neglect to ſing?

My dear, dear Sirs! pray reſt aſſured
No ſuch misfortune e'er ſhall happen.
Sublime I ſit with thinking-cap on—
Sage Cap! with much addreſs procured.

—Whene'er You wiſh in *ridicule* to ſhine,
And with Your *Wit* to ſtrike an author dead;
Ne'er mind the clipping off of one *poor* line,
Or more; they're never read.
But take two periods from a different page,
Place them together; and, exulting, cry—
"To make this proſe Creation we defy."
Then, tho the Author ſhould run mad with rage,
Or boldly write ſpirited reply,
Severely proving that You roundly lie;
No matter—laugh—Your purpoſe is obtain'd:
Or, you may anſwe—"Nothing good is gain'd
"By all this talking; and a point we make it
"To ſhun newspaper wars with ſtudious care,
"Where We, who judge of Books, are ne'er uſed fair;
"A good reſolve, and we will never break it."

A fine Reply becaue *contempt* it ſhows,
And lifts You gratly o'er the *vulgar* throng;
Beſide, it ſcreens You from an Author's blows,
And bears Your *wit* triumphantly along.

—Again, with melancholy voice, I cry,
To you, terrific Sons of Science, ah! adieu!
Once more to ſtrike the Jew's-Harp I may try,
Sweet, long-ear'd Judges! I may try for You.

JOHN.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

TO ELLA.

ALIGHTED from the azure ſky,
A Seraph ſtood before my ſight,
And checked awhile the anxious ſigh,
And pointed to the Realms of Light.

Celeſtial Youth his Features fired,
His Eye the Breaſt with Hope inſpired,
Virtue's own Hand his Temples crown'd,
And Glory ſhed her Day aronnd.
'Twas ELLA!—wrapt in awe I ſtood,
And thrill'd with joy the Viſion viewed.
Soft as the gentleſt ſhower deſcends,
His ſoothing accents flowed,
And, winding thro' the maze of Song,
In playful eddies poured along,
Till Nature ſighing—ſinking bends,
And Life a pauſe beſtowed.

Ceaſe, ELLA, ceaſe thy 'witching Song,
Nor lure me from the earthly throng;
Too frail to ſhine in Virtue's Train,
Too weak to wake the heavenly Strain,
In vain with borrowed Art I ſoar,
For fickle Fancy ſmiles no more.
The feeble *Meteor's* tranſient blaze
Unnoted ſinks in Night;
But Nature lives in *Sol's* bright Rays,
And Nations bleſs his Light.

HENRY.

The addreſs of David Campbell, one of the judges of the Weſtern Territory of the United States, ſouth of the River Ohio, to the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Territory.

GENTLEMEN,

PREVIOUS to your qualifications, I beg leave to make ſome preliminary obſervations. In the firſt place, permit us to bid his excellency a hearty welcome to the exerciſe of his government in this county. His appointment as chief magiſtrate over a free and magnanimous people, inhabiting a fertile country, is ſingularly agreeable to us, who have had the pleaſure of being acquainted with his great merit. To you who have not had the happineſs of being perſonally acquainted with him, let it be a ſufficient recommendation, that he was appointed to his high office over us, by George Waſhington, Eſq. Preſident of the United States of America, whoſe merits are above all praiſe, by and with the advice of the illuſtrious ſenate, who are his Counſel.

While I repeat thoſe ſtrong motives to induce the attachment of this country in general to the perſon, and intereſts of his excellency. I ſhould do injuſtice to my own fellings not to acknowledge in this place, his friendly interpoſition and aid to individuals in this country in a very critical moment. Any man who can ſo diſintereſtedly ſerve, nay, I may ſay, ſave others, I will venture to ſay poſſeſſes a greatneſs of ſoul approaching the laſt ſtage of human perfection. All who are friends to our preſent ſyſtem of government, are under equal obligations to his excellency, who early patronized our cauſe, foſtered it in its infancy, and conducted it by his friendly aid to a happy iſſue.

The enlarged proſpects of happineſs in ſuch a country, ſo fortunately circumſtanced, ought to fill our minds with gratitude. Now is the time to give ſuch a tone to our territorial government, as will enable it to anſwer the ends of its inſtitution. It is his excellency's earneſt wiſh to conſolidate into one, the different intereſts of diſcordant parties. Let me encourage you to urge ſuch a pacific and friendly diſpoſition among the people, as will induce them to love order, and in ſome inſtances to ſacrifice their individual advantages to the intereſt of the community.

Let your hearts be inclined to cultivate a ſpirit of ſubordination and obedience to the laws. You may take this as a certainty, gentlemen, that the public can never have a firm exiſtence unleſs all the different ranks of men co-operate to its preſervation, not faintly, but with the utmoſt ſpirit and energy.

We are now under the immediate guardianſhip of Congreſs, who in all their tranſactions manifeſt a great degree of magnanimity and juſtice, let us then in our public and private characters, unite with them, and with his excellency our governor, in making this country great and flouriſhing.

As your court is approaching, you may be at ſome loſs about the admitting attornies. It is neceſſary, I ſuppoſe, they ſhould all obtain new licences. The law and ordinance have directed the mode. I would remind you of the neceſſity of confining the attornies to ſpecial pleadings. It will be your duty, gentlemen, to communicate to the people at large, the principles of our new mode of government, as far as they have, or ſhall come to your own knowledge. Any perſon who attempts to counteract ſo valuable an inſtitution, will merit the puniſhment, that awaits him, and the ſevereſt cenſure from the people. Let me conclude with urging you to cultivate harmony, to love order, and do the law.

LONDON.

MONSIEUR Mirabeau has declared his intention of producing an anſwer to Mr. Burke's celebrated pamphlet. It will be, at leaſt, a work of eloquence, and may prove what is proverbially denominated, lightning before death.

Madame de la Motte's return to Paris forebodes no good She has been ſeveral times in the company of Mirabeau. Some ſay, ſhe was ſent for thither by M. Orleans, in order to depreciate the Queen of France's character on the famous necklace buſineſs, and to fix that tranſaction wholly on her Majeſty. For this purpoſe, ſhe has produced five letters written to her by that perſonage.

The real cauſe of her viſit it is difficult to aſcertain. She ſurely cannot have gone to Paris to have the *Fleurs de Lis* impreſſed on her ſhoulders, eraſed by a decree of the National Aſſembly.—But ſhe has been offered 100,000 crowns as the price of her abſence, and ſtill refuſes to depart!

The Cherokee chiefs having made us an offer of 20,000 men, gratitude obliges us to make them ſome acknowledgment, whether we accept the offer or not. We can very well ſpare them the members of the *Halter Club*—all our houſe-breakers, highwaymen, pick-pockets, and ſwindlers, Faro and Eo table keepers, and all their accomplices, to an amazing number. Such a collection would be a truly valuable preſent. Among them are found diſperſedly all the qualities of able generals, ſkilful financiers, able negociators, active citizens, and men highly expert at a *Coup de Main.*

Were Mr. Burke to appear in Paris, the French would probably honor him with a *lantern*, for the *light* he has thrown on their revolution.

Lord Kenyon's refuſal to grant an information for a libel, to a plaintiff who complained that a defendant had publiſhed a hand-bill reflecting on his character, does that learned Lord the higheſt degree of credit; and his directing the injured party to apply to a grand jury by way of indictment, proves that he does not conſider, as other judges have done, that informations are conſtitutional in all criminal proceſſes. We want a few more ſuch men as Lord Kenyon to ſit upon our benches in Weſtminſter-Hall—Men who reſpect a jury, and who conſider them as the propereſt judges between man and man. Informations were intended for the benefit of the ſubject—that is, in caſes where the prejudice of grand juries refuſed to find a bill.

An authentic miniature of Mary Queen of Scots, painted by Iſaac Oliver, from the beautiful and unfortunate original, has been recently diſcovered. It is ſaid to be in wonderful preſervation, as well as an admirable piece of workmanſhip.

The Theatres at Naples and Milan are ſaid to

be the two largeſt in the world; but that at Bologna is the moſt ſingular, except the ſcenery, there is not a bit of wood in the whole building, and the ſcenery indeed cannot properly be called a part of the building. Almoſt all the foreign Theatres are *inſulated*. Surely they ought to be ſo, in ſuch a metropolis as this; where fires are ſo frequent, and ſo fatal, the doors ſhould open outward, and the avenues be wide and ſtraight. In the road through the intricate paſſages of one of our modern Theatres, a country gentleman lately enquired, *Where were the Finger Poſts?*

The politicians of Vieuna and Peterſburgh conſider the capture of Conſtantinople as almoſt certain, if properly attempted; and dread the corruption of Prince Potemkin much more than the reſiſtance of the Turks.

The degradation of the Grand Vizir, and the confiſcation of his effects, has been for ſome time determined on in the Divan. The appointment of a ſucceſſor alone delays the execution of this reſolve.

It does not appear that a Grand Seignior ever takes warning from the fate of ſo many of his predeceſſors, who have been either ſtabbed or ſtrangled. Sunk in the voluptuouſneſs of a Seraglio, how ſhould he ſuſpect that the adminiſtration of his dominions is deteſtable, that his remoter domains are diſaffected, that his armies are ill diſciplined, or his Vizir faithleſs? the fortune of the preſent Sovereign of Conſtantinople will, in all probability, terminate in ſome miſerable cataſtrophe.

A military government, like that of the Turks, tends to deſpotiſm, and in every deſpotic government the military diſpoſe, ſooner or later, of the ſovereign authority. The uſe which a deſpotic Prince makes of his military againſt his ſubjects, teaches that deſcription of men what they can do againſt their Prince.

BON MOT.

Lord BUTE, who does know ſomething of a horſe tho very little of a picture, gave 200 guineas the other day for a ſea piece, which was execrably done; for while the ſhips appeared to be in motion, the ſea was as ſmooth as glaſs. The purchaſer, deſirous of taking Lord Scarsdale's judgment of his bargain, ſhewed it to him, and aſking his opinion "why," ſays my Lord, "*waving* the ſea the painting would not be unnatural."

BOSTON, May 4.

It is aſtoniſhing what ideas ſome people have of the Father of Mercies—The Empreſs of Ruſſia, has ordered all her ſubjects to offer up prayers to the Almighty for his goodneſs in granting her arms ſo compleie a victory, as the one lately had at Iſmail! and permitting her troops to maſſacre 14,000 or 15,000 Turks!!!

The ſon of Mr. Seth Blake, of Dorcheſter, on Saturday week, fell into the river, at Milton, and was taken up for dead. A gentleman of the faculty was called in, and after uſing the means preſcribed for reſuſcitating drowned perſons, for three hours, he was again reſtored to his joyful parents.

From the circumſtance of the higheſt prize in the ſemi-annual lottery being not yet claimed, it is ſuppoſed to belong to ſome perſon at a diſtance. One of the 3000 dollar prizes was drawn by a deſerving citizen of Philadelphia—One of the 1000 dollar prizes was ſold in Carolina, and a 2000 in Newport.

It is ſuppoſed that the adventurers of the town of Boſton, loſt 25,000 dollars in the late lottery; beſides *wear and tear* of conſcience.

On Monday arrived here, his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Alligator, of 28 guns, Iſaac Coffin, Eſquire, commander from Halifax. On paſſing the Caſtle, the Alligator ſaluted the flag of the United States with 13 guns, which were immediately returned from that fortreſs. This mutual attention in powers who were but lately hoſtile to each other, ſhews the ſuperior liberality of the age we live in—and proclaims to the world the verification of that memorable inſtrument the Declaration of independence, in which our political Fathers declared that they "ſhould hold the King and Subjects of Great-Britain, as they did the reſt of the world, *Enemies in war; in peace Friends.*"

BALTIMORE, May 10.

The Bengal Journal, of the 4th of September laſt, furniſhes the following article of intelligence:—

"The commotions which had riſen to a very violent height at Mauritius, are ſaid to have finally ſubſided through the wiſe and timely interpoſition of ſome of the peacefully-diſpoſed of the popular party—the rage which was firſt excited againſt M. Conway and M. Macnamara, had nearly ended in blood-ſhed; temporizing meaſures purſued, had nearly revived the hoſtile party from a ſpirit which they were ſaid to have felt at the deſpotic principles and machiavilian doctrines broached by ſome of the parties during the correſpondence—the popular rage had nearly vented itſelf on M. Macnamara, whom they had led in rather an humble manner to the Houſe of Aſſembly—the voluntary and manly entrance of M. Conway, an avowal of himſelf, alone being reſponſible for whatever acts had been done, quieted the minds of the Aſſembly, and enmity was in an inſtant forgotten in the magnanimity of the Governor's conduct—the Aſſembly continued ſitting, and their intention was to paſs reſolutions confirming the patriotic meaſures adopted at Pondicherry, and followed at Chandernagore."

The ſame paper, dated October 4, mentions, that "the ſtorm which had ſo long collected at the Iſle of France, had well nigh burſt on the head of the magnanimous General Conway—his only refuge was at length in flight—and, in a diſguiſe, he effected his eſcape, by getting on board a ſmall merchantman then lying in the harbour, which immediately ſailed, and arrived at Tranquebar, on the beginning of laſt month, where his Excellency now is, and intends to remain till ſome future opportunity offers of conveying him to any other country but France."

Extract of a letter, written by a gentleman in London, of a late date.

"It may be agreeable information to John Churchman, and may ſave him ſome trouble and expenſe, to know that it is in agitation here, to ſend out two ſhips, on diſcovery, in Baffin's or Hudſon's Bay, as there appears from late accounts, to be ſome probability of the exiſtence of a north-weſt paſſage. Their obſervations will, probably, be made with inſtruments ſuperior to any that John Churchman will procure in America; and as they will, no doubt, be publiſhed with great accuracy in a few years, he will be likely to collect from them the facts which he is ſo anxious to fail to Baffin's Bay to obtain."

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Frazier, of the Schooner Eliza, of this port, lated at Port-au-Prince, April 11, 1791.

"About one o'clock, on the morning of the 8th inſt. on my paſſage from this Place, in my boat, down to the Leoganne, with two of my people and a paſſenger, Mr. William Judah, late of Baltimore, in gibing the boat, ſhe ſuddenly overſet and ſunk, with my trunk, which contained, amongſt other articles, 1044½ dollars.—Myſelf and people, in a dark and dreary night, after ſtruggling a conſiderable time, in a rough ſea and ſtrong wind, happily, yet beyond expectation, ſwam to the ſhore, diſtant, as I ſuppoſe, about three miles, in a weak and diſtreſſed condition; but, I am ſorry to add, that the unfortunate Mr. Judah was drowned."

A SONNET,

Tranſlated from the original Iriſh.

IT was on the white hawthorn, on the brow of the valley, I ſaw the ring of day firſt break.

The ſoft, the young, the gay, delightful morning, kiſſed the crimſon off the roſe, mixed it with their ſmiles, and laughed the ſeaſon on us.

Riſe, my Evelina, ſoul that informs my heart; do thou ſmile too, more lovely than the morning in her bluſhes, more modeſt than the rifled lilly, when weeping in her dews. Pride of the weſtern ſhore, the ſky's blue face, when cleared by dancing ſunbeams, looks not ſerener than thy countenance. The richneſs of the wild honey is on thy lip, and thy breath exhales ſweet like the apple trees in bloom.

Black are thy locks, my Evelina, and poliſhed as the raven's ſmooth pinions. The ſwan's ſilver plumage is not fairer than thy neck, and the witch of love heaves all her enchantments from thy boſom. Riſe, my Evelina, the ſprightly beam of the ſun deſcends to kiſs thee, and the heath reſerves its bloom to greet thee with its odour.

Thy lover will pick the ſtrawberries from the lofty cragg, and rob the hazel of its yellow nuts. My berries ſhall be red as thy lips, and my nuts ripe and milky as the love-begotten fluid in the bridal boſom.

Queen of the chearful ſmile, ſhall I not meet thee in the moſs grown cave, and contemplate thy beauties in the wood of Miſcother? How long wilt thou leave me, Evelina, mournful as the lone ſon of the rock, telling thy beauties to the paſſing gale, and pouring out thy complaints to the grey ſtone in the valley?

And didſt thou bend to hear my ſong, O virgin daughter of a meek-ey'd mother!

Thou comeſt, Evelina, like ſummer to the children of froſt, and welcome are thy ſteps to my view as the harbinger of light to the eye of darkneſs.

EXTRACT.

THE lower claſs of mankind are generally injured by being deprived of the means of education, and then inſulted for not being intelligent and orderly. But it is time to correct our ideas concerning government. Good government is not beſt ſupported by ignorant people. In Europe the maxim has been to corrupt the enlightened few, in order to enſlave the ignorant many; but were the maſs of the people enlightened, it would be impoſſible to corrupt them, they would then be what the Engliſh nobility are ſaid now to be, and what the enlightened of theſe States really are, the guardians of their reſpective State conſtitutions. A State which has 30,000 inhabitants, and among thoſe inhabitants but one perſon fit for a judge in a court of ſubordinate juriſdiction, as has been ſaid of the ſtate of Delphos in the Peninſula of Cambria.—Is ſuch a ſtate properly a republic?—In a republican government we are told the ſupreme power derives from the people.—But what ſort of power will that be, which flows from an ignorant people. The fact is, the power does not flow from ſuch ignorant people, the enlightened and wealthy few alone poſſeſs the power, as is evident from the hiſtory of Delphos, where it is ſaid, that at an election, the maſs of people, are ſo ignorant, that they never conſider who is a proper perſon to make or abrogate laws, but uniformly, vote for the richeſt man in the diſtrict to repreſent them, and they are repreſented accordingly.

Philadelphia, May 14.

Among the innumerable diſcoveries of modern times, there is none more ſurpriſing than this, that the buſineſs of legiſlation, which in all ages has been arduous and infinitely perplexing, is now found to be one of the eaſieſt and ſimpleſt things in nature; and this ſimplicity and perſpicuity is applicable to all inferior objects of diſcipline and government—not only good citizens, but Patriots, Lawyers, and Divines may now be formed without a tedious proceſs of orders, rules, and gradations.——

According to ſome recent calculations the millennium is to commence the laſt year of the preſent century.

For then, O then the time will come,
When contradiction ſhall be dumb.
And all that pleas'd mankind before,
Shall never, never pleaſe them more.
E'en *ſceptics* now believe it true,
"That all *old* things, are growing new!"

As, by the Conſtitution of our natures, men are formed to think *differently*—we ſhould cheriſh the moſt unlimited ſpirit of liberality towards each other—an intolerant temper of mind is the baſis of all the tyranny that ever exiſted.

Whenever an univerſality of the ſame ſentiments and opinions is contemplated, the free agency of man is loſt ſight of; and the reverie has reference to ſome ſpecies of being totally diſtinct from man.

There are ſome circumſtances which attended the commencement of the late Fire, that excite ſtrong ſuſpicions of its originating in deſign.—Mr. I. Iſrael, one of the principal ſufferers, has offered a reward of *One hundred dollars* for a conviction of the perpetrator, or for ſuch information as may lead to a conviction.

By the New-York papers we learn that ſeveral perſons have been proſecuted and ſeverely fined for having opened, ſet on foot and carried on private Lotteries—one perſon was fined five hundred pounds, another ninety-four—and both committed to jail till the fines are paid.

This Spring has proved very favorable to the Shad and Herring Fiſheries of the United States. Different accounts from the Northward concur in proving this fact. In the Patowmac uncommon numbers have been taken—Shad have been ſold there at 6/6 per hundred, and Herring proportionably low.

GULIAN VERPLANCK, Eſq. is elected Preſident of the Bank of New-York. Hon. Iſaac Rooſevelt declining to ſerve any longer.

On Friday the 6th inſt. was executed at Newark, N. J. purſuant to his ſentence, William Jones, for the murder of Samuel Shotwell—Jones confeſſed the deed.

The Secretary of State furniſhed the copy of Mr. Paine's Pamphlet, from which the ſecond edition was publiſhed in this city. In a note to the printer, the Secretary obſerves——

"I am extremely pleaſed to find it will be re-printed here, and that ſomething is at length to be publicly ſaid againſt the political hereſies which have ſprung up among us.

"I have no doubt our citizens will *rally* a ſecond time round the *ſtandard* of COMMON SENSE."

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE

JUDGE HOPKINSON.

GRIEF! from our preſence vaniſh! ceaſe to rend,
Thoſe hearts, which gentler paſſions ſhould befriend.
I ſee thy pallid cheek ſuffus'd with tears;
Thy agonizing groans aſſail my ears.

Yes, he is gone—and Genius has confeſs'd,
O death! thy empire o'er the human breaſt.
Yet, whilſt on earth eſteem'd, belov'd, admir'd,
The Sage to everlaſting bliſs aſpir'd;
And views, whilſt Heav'n with ſtrains of rapture rings,
The JUDGE of JUDGES, and the King of Kings.

[*Dunlap's Daily Advertiſer.*]

*** *A ſingle perſon, who has had a large ſhare of experience in the direction of periodical publications, is deſirous of procuring employ as Superintendant of a Printing-Office.—Applications, it is requeſted, may be made to the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, who will reply to all requiſite enquiries.*

Philadelphia, May 14, 1791.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	17ſ1.	17ſ2 pr. £.	86	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9ſ1	9ſ2.	46	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9ſ1.	45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates		16ſ	80	
Indents		9ſ1.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12ſ4	15ſ.		do.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
On COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank,
No. 97,

TICKETS warranted undrawn, in the CITY-HALL and DICKINSON-COLLEGE-LOTTERY, to be had at the ſame place Every day from 7 till 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 4 till 10 o'clock at night.

☞ *Prizes purchaſed at this Office.*

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
On the subject of the
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES,
[CONTINUED.]

IN 1771, the Americans had one hundred and eighty-three veſſels, of thirteen thouſand eight hundred and twenty tons, in the northern fiſhery, and one hundred and twenty-one veſſels, of fourteen thouſand and twenty tons, in the ſouthern, navigated by four thouſand and fifty-nine men. At the beginning of the late war, they had one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven veſſels in the northern, and one hundred and thirty-two in the ſouthern fiſhery.

At that period, our fiſhery being ſuſpended, the Engliſh ſeized the opportunity of puſhing theirs. They gave additional bounties of five hundred, four hundred, three hundred, two hundred, one hundred pounds ſterling, annually, to the five ſhips, which ſhould take the greateſt quantity of oil. The effect of which was ſuch, as, by the year 1786, to double the quantity of common oil neceſſary for their own conſumption. Finding, on a review of the ſubject, at that time, that their bounties had coſt the government thirteen pounds ten ſhillings ſterling a man annually, or ſixty per cent. on the cargoes, a part of which went conſequently to eaſe the purchaſes of this article made by foreign nations, they reduced the northern bounty from forty to thirty ſhillings the ton of admeaſurement.

They had ſome little time before turned their attention to the ſouthern fiſhery, had given very great bounties in it, and had invited the fiſhermen of the United States, to conduct their enterprizes. Under their guidance, and with ſuch encouragement, this fiſhery, which had only begun with them in 1784 or 1785, was riſing into value. In 1788, they increaſed their bounties, and the temptations to our fiſhermen, under the general deſcription of *foreigners who had been employed in the whale-fiſhery*, to paſs over with their families and veſſels to the Britiſh dominions either in America or Europe, but preferably to the latter.—The effect of theſe meaſures had been prepared by our whale oils becoming ſubject, in their market, to the foreign duty of eighteen pounds five ſhillings ſterling the ton, which, being more than equal to the price of the common oil, operated as a prohibition on that, and gave to their own ſpermacæti oil a preference over ours to that amount. The particulars of this hiſtory are preſented to the eye, more in detail, in the table No. 7.

The fiſhermen of the United States, left without reſource by the loſs of their market, began to think of accepting the Britiſh invitation, and of removing—ſome to Nova-Scotia, preferring ſmaller advantages in the neighbourhood of their ancient country and friends, others to Great-Britain, poſtponing country and friends to high premiums.

The government of France could not be inattentive to theſe proceedings. They ſaw the danger of letting four or five thouſand ſeamen, of the beſt in the world, be transferred to the marine ſtrength of another nation, and carry over with them an art, which they poſſeſſed almoſt excluſively. To give time for a counter plan, the Marquis de la Fayette, the valuable friend and citizen of this, as well as that country, wrote to a gentleman in Boſton to diſſuade the fiſhermen from accepting the Britiſh propoſals, and to aſſure them that their friends in France would endeavor to do ſomething for them. A veſſel was then arrived from Halifax, at Nantucket, to take off thoſe who had propoſed to remove. Two families had gone a board, and others were going. In this moment, the letter arriving, ſuſpended their deſigns. Not another went aboard, and the veſſel returned to Halifax with only the two families.

The plan adopted by the French miniſtry, very different from that of the firſt mover, was to give a counter invitation to the Nantucket men to remove and ſettle in Dunkirk, offering them a bounty of fifty livres (between nine and ten dollars) a ton on the admeaſurement of the veſſels they ſhould equip for the whale fiſhery, with ſome other advantages. Nine families only, of thirty three perſons, accepted this invitation. This was in 1785. In 1786, the miniſtry were led to ſee, that their invitation would produce but little effect, and that the true means of preventing the emigration of our fiſhermen to the Britiſh dominions, would be to enable them ſtill to follow their calling from their native country, by giving them a new market for their oils, inſtead of the old one they had loſt. The duties were, therefore, abated on American whale oil immediately, and a further abatement promiſed by the letter, N. 8, and in December, 1787, the arret, No. 9, was paſſed. *To be continued.*

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING completed the ſecond volume of this Gazette, its patrons, and the public at large, are informed that it will be proſecuted on its original plan, with every improvement that friendſhip and ingenuity may ſuggeſt.

The price of this Gazette, (publiſhed Wedneſdays and Saturdays,) is Three Dollars per annum—one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

The utmoſt punctuality is obſerved in tranſmitting the papers to ſubſcribers: The Editor thinks there is the faireſt proſpect that Information from the ſeat of government, to the extremes of the Union, will in future circulate with greater facility and certainty, than through the paſt winter.—Additional ſubſcriptions from all parts of the Union are therefore ſolicited.

An index to the ſecond volume is preparing for the preſs.

This volume contains the laws of the two laſt ſeſſions of Congreſs—the journal and debates of the houſe of Repreſentatives—reports of the heads of departments—beſides a greater variety of original communications immediately connected with the intereſts of the United States, than any other periodical publication.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the punctual payments received from a great proportion of his ſubſcribers—ſome arrearages remain—which he is confident will very ſpeedily be diſcharged.

Payments may be made to the ſeveral perſons of whom the papers are received.

Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, will be inſerted in this Gazette, three times, for one dollar—ſubſequent inſertions, twenty-five cents each; larger advertiſements in proportion: No vehicle in the United States gives ſo immediate a circulation—and the number of each impreſſion is at preſent fourteen hundred.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.
CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.
NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125900
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,
PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of
Certificates & Public Securities,
On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber, who ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has juſt opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient Houſe, ſituated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general ſatisfaction to all thoſe that may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,
In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

CONTRACT,
For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICAK Rivers, between Powlas-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to erect bridges over the Hackinſack and Paſſaiack rivers, having obtained the neceſſary ſurveys, are now ready to receive propoſals for performing the ſame; and offer the following conditions for the conſideration of ſuch as may be inclined to contract:

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Hackinſack river, will be at one of the following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore, 8 feet 8 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore, 8 11
Greateſt depth, 25 4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 19 feet 10 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore 12
Greateſt depth 35 8

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Paſſaiack river, will be at one of the three following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 8 feet 6 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore 9 6
Greateſt depth 17

2d. At a place more weſterly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 11 feet,
Do. weſtern ſhore 4 5 inches,
Greateſt depth 13 4

3d. At a place ſtill more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 4 feet 5 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore 10 8
Greateſt depth 15 11

The bridges are to be conſtructed on the principles of thoſe erected over Charles, Myſtick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Maſſachuſetts, with a draw to admit a free paſſage for veſſels with fixed ſtanding maſts, not leſs than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in ſuch part of the bridges as ſhall be determined moſt convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each ſide of the entrance of ſuch draw, as ſhall be judged ſufficient to aid veſſels in paſſing through. Alſo, one lamp on each ſide of the draw, to be lighted every night from ſunſet to ſunriſe, during the continuance of the leaſe.

The bridges are to be built with ſuch piles, timber, ſcantling, and plank, as ſhall render them perfectly ſubſtantial and ſecure in the opinion of the commiſſioners, and are to be of a ſufficient height to protect them againſt the tides, which riſe at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at ſpring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each ſide, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for balluſtrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The ſides of the bridges to be ſecured with ſtrong balluſtrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boſton and Charleſtown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in conſtant repair, and at the expiration of the leaſe are to be ſurrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commiſſioners are authoriſed to offer to contractors:

A leaſe of the excluſive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the preſent rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an eſtimate as could poſſibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years laſt paſt, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jerſey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that ſum will conſequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be eſtimated as the ſmalleſt profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increaſing intercourſe between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the conſtruction of theſe bridges will give to travelling, the eaſy communication thereby offered with the ſtate of New-York, on the weſtern ſide of the Hudſon, are all important circumſtances, which muſt neceſſarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commiſſioners are moreover authorized by law to raiſe four thouſand pounds to be applied towards making cauſeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpoſe. As ſoon as the places ſhall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and cauſeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such perſons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleaſed to ſend in their terms ſealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Eſq. in New-York, ſpecifying the ſhorteſt period of leaſe for which they will undertake to erect the ſaid bridges, together with proper ſecurity for performing the ſame.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD
} Commiſſioners.

Newark, State of New-Jerſey, April 22, 1791.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and inland *Bills of Exchange*, negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts Bought and Sold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, State-Street, *BOSTON.*

A CARD.
JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil Liſt, and the Public—wiſhes they may be informed that he has received a very handſome ASSORTMENT of the beſt choſen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to diſpoſe of (at wholeſale or retail) on ſo low terms as muſt make it an *object* to *cuſtomers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

WE, the Commiſſioners, appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give public notice, that the Books will be opened by us for that purpoſe at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING, SAMUEL HOWELL,
BEALE BORDLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

All the Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above